U. P. DAL SPENT IN FINDING SEVEN IN WITHOUT OPINION.

the Prisoner's Cool Bemeanor to a Very The Prisoners (not Bemeanor in a Very Wales Horm & Strange Coincidence Re-garding the First duryman - Another Panel Ordered Car's Lyldent Pear of a Mob. The trial of Chastine Cox, indicted for the ander of Mrs. John L. De Forrest Hull, was the at charges Cox with murder in the

al walle in the commission of a burglary, At 9 a clock officers were stationed at all of atrances to the court building, and they of anisthos; who could show that they a repurers of the regular panel of 100. in the extra panel of 500, lawyers pracin the court, and newspaper reporters, and to run a second gauntlet at the doors mount room. There the officers exacted notion of subposnas from jurors and a not recognize. There were throngs at of the court building anxious to be se, and extended on both sides of re street to Centre street. Few colored on were in the throngs. All eyes and toward Centre street in expectaoming of Cox from the City Prison the delock there was another stir in and them was Cox, manacled by the wrists to the wrist of a policeman on either His face was serious, the expres-A strong guard of policemen sur-

rong on the northwest corner of Chamd Centre streets. Several officers were aging to uneasiness when the officers clearing the way encountered any g and the officers to whom he was Crossing Chambers street diagonally hurried Cox to the fron stairway up to the entrance of the court build within the well-guarded entrance my meaned dathe broad stairs, that lead hands were freed drab Alpine felt perspiring forehead Sparks, who, in an experience are seen years in the General Sessions, has seen years in the General Sessions, has seen years famous criminal arraigned at that entered the court room, carrying in bis land the indictment against Cox. He dat Cox's smiling free, as he was about to inself at his desk. "Well," said he, "I raw a coder man, at this bar," anwhile, all of the juryer required to be in dance had entered. The officers then become a programs of connected with the

admit speciators not connected with the idevery seat in the court room was soon

ur Honor, that it might be well to call one of the pricers, so that time may be sayed. I move that the clerk call a juror."

Judge fewing granted the motion. Taking asin of paper from the wheel containing the names of the jurors (clerk Sparks called the name of Maithy G. Lane. An olderly gentleman, with smooth shaven face, dressed in the cases and lightest of summer wear, and carrying a white sem umbrella turned beek and walled to the witness stand.

I move your Honor," Mr. Rollins said, that we preced to the trial of Chastine Cox. Indied for the murder of Mrs. Jane L. De Forrest Hall.

f Cox's lawyers then read a technical motion that both panels of juriors be quashed, on the ground that they were illegally drawn. Mr. Redins objected arguing that the law holds that when a dilatory motion is made in a trial for marrier, its truth must be established by affidavis. He moved, therefore, that the motion of Cox shawer be denied.

Judge Cowing granted Mr. Rollins's motion. Do you know any member of the Hull family? asked Cox's senior lawyer, beginning the examination as to Mr. Lane's fitness to serve as a juror.

"I knew Mrs. Hull slightly," answered Mr the. The spectators became intent upon the exam-ation. It was regarded as extraordinary that a first juror called should know Mrs. Hull. Where do you live, sir? the lawyer con-

66 Park avenue. I am a real estate here did you meet Mrs. Hull?" In her own house,"
In her own house? "the lawyer repeated.

Correctly.

We write attended a recention in

prisedly.

The self of the sel

s?" annot say that." Mr. Lane answered. "I however that they appeared to be well s however that they appeared to be well ainted. Mrs. Hull belonged to Sorosis, and not sure that my wife is not also a mem-linave read of the murder of Mrs. Hull of the confession of Cox. but I do not know I have formed any opinion as to Cox's or imposence."

o lawyer objected to Mr. Lone as a biased, but Judge Cowing overruled the objec-

Have you any conscientious scruples, Mr. ac. Mr. Rollins asked, "against capital pun-Some whatever," answered Mr. Lane, em-None whatever," answered Mr. Lane, em-deadly, "I believe in imposing any pun-ion that the law provides," We challenge Mr. Lane peremptorily," the one's lawyer said, bastily, and Mr. Lane real to a sent among the specialors, adrew G. Myers, manufacturer of plumbers' grains, of 161 West Forty-eight street, was first jurer called from the Grand Jury at He has the air of a quiet, self-contain-prespersons business man. He had read of hase, he testified, but had not formed any in in regard to if. He was accepted, and the foreman's seat, bert L. Conklin, real estate agent, of 810 gawen street, was found to have formed a

wich street, was found to bave formed a department that Cox is guilty, from what read, and then Solomon Andrews, whole thous and shoes, of 216 East Tenth look the witness stand. He testified that derived no opinion from what he had if the ease. He would not be be be street to do stoward imposing the penalty of death any han.

you do so unhesitatingly," asked

replied Mr. Anderson, hotly. "1 care to give him a fair, a very fair beetion was made to Mr. Anderson, the second seal. Solution Denzer, i called, was challonged because he ded with Dr. Holl. Fifty-four more called by the control of the control o ted with Dr. Hall. Fitty-four more e called, but excepting they all ware ther because they had opinions in the case that could be shaken only by done for the prisoner, or because pselentions scruples against capital

five parors that were chosen from ted estate agent, of 1,242 Phist avenue;

Hermann Wolf, salesman of millinery of 433 East Fifty-sixth street; and Adolph Dumahunt, dealer in organs and planos, of 519 East 118th street.

Bast Fifty-sixth street; and Adoiph Pumahum, dealer in organs and planos, of 519 East 118th street; and Adoiph Pumahum, dealer in organs and planos, of 519 East 118th street; it your Honor to prolong this session into the evening. But we find ourselves confronted with an unexpected difficulty. We perceive that we might exhaust the remainder of the panel of jurors without obtaining a jury. Then the case would be at a standstill to-morrow, for the Commissioner of Jurors requires at least one day to summon a new panel. I move, therefore, that your Honor adjourn the case until to-morrow morning, and order that a new panel of 100 jurors be provided for Wednesday morning.

Judge Cowleg granted the motion. Then he turned to the jurors who were impanelled and said: "Geatlemen, I strictly caution you not to speak of this enao among yourselves, to read of it, or to permit any discussion of it in your presence, It is my earnest wish that you should begin the hearing of the evidence with minds absolutely clear of impressions. I request that the jurors who have not yet been impanelled may take these words as applying also to themselves.

After the adjournment Cox took a fresh lemon from his pocket and sucked it, evidently with enjoyment, until the policemen came to take him back to the City Prison. He put his hands out to receive the manacles upon his wrists. Chambers street near the entrance to the Court building was blocked, and Cox was taken out at the City Holl Park entrance and down a pathway toward Centre street. The throng saw the policemen and their prisoner, and rushed after them with many exchamations. Cox kept close to the officer on his right and looked distrustfully at the men erowdiling about him. He did not appear at case again until the heavy oaken doors of the Franklin street entrance to the City Prison banged behind him.

THE BROOKLYN HOMICIDE.

The Fatal Stabbing of Michael Travis by Paul Sheriey, a Telegraph Clerk.

Michael Travis, the 'longshoreman who, in a quarrel with Paul Sherley, a clerk in the main office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, was stabbed twice in the breast on Sunday afternoon in front of the liquor store at 9 Fulton street, Brooklyn, died at midnight in the City Hospital. When Coroner Simms reached the hospital on Sunday night to take Travis's aute-mortem statement, Travis was not able to talk, and when Sherley was taken into his presence and Travis was asked whether Sherley was the man who assaulted him. Travis moaned something that could not be understood. There were two wounds in Travis's chest; one on the left side, which was only a slight cut, and the other a deep wound on the slight cut, and the other a deep wound on the right side, which penetrated the lung and caused death from inward bleeding.

When Sherley was told of Travis's death he expressed sorrow, but said that he had acted whodly in self-defence, as he knew Travis by reputation to be a dangerous man; and as Travis was also drunk on Sunday he (Sherley) believed that Travis was ready to do any sort of mischied, Sherley said that he left his home at 2 Harris court at 2 h. P. M., and strolled down to Futhon Ferry to get his boots polished. After this howent up the street, and stood in front of Martin. Madigan's liquor store, at 9 Fulton street, smoking a cigar, as Travis came along. Travis was drunk, and evidently in a bad humay. He said to Sherley: nor. He said to Sherley:
"You dirty little loafer, give me the light of

"You dirty little loafer, give me the light of your cigar."
All right, Mike," said Sherley, knocking the ashes off his cigar, and handing it to Travis; "but I am no loafer."
Travis added other insolent remarks, which Sherly resented, and then Travis struck Sherley in the face and knocked him down. Sherley is that on getting up he ran to the hallway of Madigan's saicon, thinking to escape that way, and that Travis followed, and struck him twice more. Then Travis went off dow the street.

struck him twice more. Then Travis went off dow the street.

After waiting in the hallway until he learned that Travis was out of sight, he went hato the street, and finding Officer Bedell, told him that he had been assaulted, but the officer said that he didn't see the assault, and that Sheriey had better get a warrant of arrest on Monday. Sheriey adds that he went up the street again and stooped in front of Madigan's saloon. He was standing there, and Travis crossed over any legan to abuse him again. Sheriey says that he tried fo wark on, but Travis headed him off and would not let him pass. Then he (Sheriey hock out his pocket knife, and, as Travis continued to interfere with his passing, stabled Travis in the breast.

entinued to interfere with his passing, stabbed Travis in the breast.

William H. Armstrong of 187 McDougall street, did not see the first assault, but says that while he was standing in front of the Franklin House at 3:10 P. M., he saw Sherley approach Travis and applying to him an insulting guithet say. Now hit me." At the same time Sherley struck Travis in the breast. Sherley went up the street about twenty feet, and returning again used the insulting language and sain struck Travis. The later struck at Sherley with his cane, but missed him. Sherley ran up the "rest, and Travis tried to follow him but could br's and as Officer Bedell came along. Travis told him of the stabbing. Then Bedell arrested Sherley with 12 short chase.

Michael Huvin of 44 Front street, also says that Travis was 30 years old and was unmarried. He worked ditigratly at his business during Travis was 30 years old and was unmarried.

THE HUDSON RIVER ROAD.

Keeping Books. The investigation of the Assembly Comaittee into the accounts of the Central and Erie Railrouds continued yesterday, accountant Alexander Robertson being again a witness. He testified that one year after the consolidation of the Central and the Hudson River Railroads, the statement was made in the report of the roads that the excess of the capital account over the cost of the property was \$43,345,620.25. In the report of September, 1872, that account appeared under a change of name for the first time, and it appeared as "balance of reserved fund, &c., \$42,625,562,73." The increase of stock of the two railways upon the consolidation was over \$44,000,000 between 1868 and 1870. There was a surplus from 1863 to 1868 of between was a surplus from 1863 to 1868 of between \$6,000,0000 and \$7,000,000. From the year 1853, the date of the consolidation of the cieven roads, the company paid its dividends regularly lown to 1868. The bonded indebtedness in 1865 was \$14,627,000, and in 1868, \$11,438,000. The history of the read might be divided into two epochs, the period from 1853 to 1869 and that from 1869 to this time. In the first period the company paid its dividends and necessary expenses, and everything was regular except the amount that was needed for the payment of interest on the bonds. But since 1869 there had been a very different state of affairs. Dividends had been paid on the whole of the stock; and the amount that was needed for the payment of interest on the bonds. But since 1869 there had been a very different state of affairs. Dividends had been paid on the whole of the stock; and the amounts characted up to the construction account were, in the witness sopinion, wrong.

The earnings of the read since 1869 had not been sufficient to admit of the construction account heary increased as it appeared to have been done by the report. There was no surguine representing the \$44,000,000 placed in the accounts. In the report of 1870 it appeared that the receipts were \$22,363,19,67, and the payments other than for construction were \$22,363,319,67. It might have been possible that the thems of these accounts were the same precisely as they appeared, but the coincidence was certainly a singular one. In order to get more accurate reports from the railroads the wand show the actual financial condition of the company up to the date of the report. It would add perhaps, ludging from the Erie trial balance, something like 200 lines to the volume. \$6,000,0000 and \$7,000,000. From the year 1853.

THIRTY DOLLARS OR A COW.

The Price that Patrick Washington Agreed to Pay for a Second Wife. MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 14.-Patrick Washington is one of the richest farmers in Fallsburg, Sullivan County. He is 65 years old. His wife died two years ago. Mary Boyle was a comely servant in the family of a prominent resident of this place. Thomas Fiantgan was a neighbor of Washington's and a friend of Mary Boyle's. Washington wanted to marry again. He several times said to Flanigan that he was looking for a second wife. Flanigan finally told him that if he would give him \$30 or a cow he would get him a wife. Washington accepted Fishigan's proposition. Fishigan brought Washington to this village and introduced him is Mary Royle. Howelfairely after the introduction Washington made an offer of marriage to Miss Boyle, and she accepted him. She never knew his Caristian name until the bans were read in church. They were married on the first day of July. On the second Flankran presented a till to Washington for \$30. Washington and he could not pay the money, but he would give Flankran a four-year-old steer. Flankran said to washington refused to fill his part of the contract. Flankran at once brought suit against Washington. It was tried before Esquire W. B. Niven a few days ago, with a jury. Flankran recovered a verdict for \$39. would get him a wife. Washington accepted

Regulate the Blood!

MR. DORSHEIMER'S SPEECH BEFORE THE TANMANY SOCIETY ON THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The Differences of Condition, Every Day Becoming Wider and Beoper, Give Ample Scentity"- Full Text of the Speech.

Scentia"—Full Text of the Speech.

Fellow Citizens: You have met in accordance with your custom to commemorate the birthday of the Republic. It is appropriate at such a time to consider what the causes are of our country's greatness.

If it be said that America has become great by reason of her physical condition, soil, and olimats, the answer is, that with these same conditions America remained for nearly two centuries after its discovery a strange region to the civilized nations of Europe.

If it be said that we owe our greatness to the tide of emigration which has flowed hither, the question must yet be answered, why is it that more of the beople of other countries came here during the last hundred years than in the two preceding centuries?

If, on the other hand, it is said we owe our prosperity to the various mechanical contrivances which have lately been invented, and which have vastly increased the productiveness of human industry, we must still explain why more useful inventions in mechanics have been made during this century than in all previous times.

No. America has not been made great either

imes.

No. America has not been made great either by her soil and elimate, nor by the immigration from other lands, nor by the genius of the inventor. In my judgment, the greatness of this country is due to the fact that about a hundred leaves and has the greatness of this country is due to the fact that about a hundred seprit of liberty has made us great. It is that which has directed and inspired our industries, stimulated our inventive faculities, made knowledge universal, and, more than sell our fertile fields, lured hither the oppressed and the unfortunate of other countries.

I like to recall that our country's history begins with that period when modern civilization began. Historians speak of an event which separates ancient from modern times. It is not easy to fix the year when this took place. It is called the fixed part of the fixed has been an exposed under the firm and of the Roses reposed under the firm and of the Roses reposed under the firm and of the Roses reposed under the firm and of the recommendation of the firm and of the provide the firm and of the provide the constructive genius of Louis XI., when the constructive genius of Louis XI., when the Spaniard had overcome the Moor, and the Turk had captured Constantinople. It was when science began to read the heavens aright; when the art of painting burst into full flower upon the easels of Titian and Leonardo: when Gailleo invented the compass and the pendulum; when the ancient writers iong immured in the cloister, came forth and spoke again to living men but of all the events of that time, the most important event, and the one of the most wind and the one of the contract of the con

some who thought that a monarchy should be established here. But the people knew that the ambitions, jealousies, hatreds, ignorance, and superstition of kinns had been the causes of frequent wars in Europe. They had seen the bigotry of a man produce one war, and they had seen the caprice of a woman produce another. They were determined that that form of danger should never assail the Government which they established here. And so, the second great right which the people secured to themselves, was the right of self-government.

But it soon appeared that neither the right to worship, nor the right to govern, could long be preserved by an ignorant people. That nower over the ignorant soon falls, by laws which cannot be resisted, into the hands of the intelligent. And, therefore, another right was soon secured, the right of each citizen to be educated at the expense of the State.

We are so accustomed to this great privilege that we do not know its value.

It is the education of the people which has given its character to our time.

In truth, our age is not specially distinguished for its achievements in letters or in the arts. It is clearly not an age of poetry or romances. If called upon to describe this century, we would all agree that it has been

all agree that it has been

THE CENTURY OF INVENTION.

Why is it that during the last hundred years more of those mechanical contrivances so useful to man have been made than in all the previous life of our race? It must be owing to the circumstance that about a hundred years ago here and in France, the people rose to government, and popular education began. The fertilization of these wast fields produced a new and peculiar harvest; men of the people—watts, Whitney, Fulton, Morse—found out subtle screets of nature and called new forces to our aid. But we must remember that it is needed that education should be general, not only in order that inventions should be made, but also that they should be appreciated. It needs an intelligent people to know the value of a discovery. Roger Bacen and the Marquis of Worcester know the secret of steam, but they could not inferest their times in it. There is a revolving pistol in the Tower of London, no one knows how old, but it was of no use until Colt invented the revolver for men who could understand it. Years before, McCormick, a Scotchman, invented the reaping machine. But such a contribute was of no use in the midst of Scottish prejudies; shown to our farmers, its powers were at once understood, and now it gathers the corn on the Lethans as well as on the pizzire. The inventor needs his sudience as much as the actor or orater. The cloquence of Seymour would have no value in Patagonia, the ingennity of Edison would not be employed in Abyssinia. At this time, when men often ask, "What interest has the State in the education of the people?" It is well, considering the matter even from the low piane of pecuniary interest, to estimate the value to the world of the steamship, the loom, and the railway, and then to consider that popular intelligence was needed to produce them and to understand and use them.

THE EDUCATION OF THE PREPELE THE CENTURY OF INVENTION. THE EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE

of no value to the State! We had far better leave the mines of Pennstel We had far better leave the mines of Pennsylvania and Colorado unexplored than cease to took for the far richer and never to be exhausted treasures of the human mind. There are those who seem to fear that many of our people will be educated beyond their station, and thus be made discontented with the duties they will have to perform in life. I will not stop to comment upon this most un-American suggestion. But I say that these acceptances are need have no apprehension. The economists need have no apprehension. The differences of condition, every day becoming wider and deeper, give ample security. No, the real danger is of another kind. The thing to be leared is that the poor will not be able to send their children to the school! The struggle for life is becoming so hard that even the feeble hands of child-hood are needed to get food for the family. I say the real danger is of another kind. The innorance of the East destroyed the aris and literature, the industries and cities of lione. Let us see to it that barbarians do not grow up in our milist, before whose not unrighteous rage the venerable and the benutiful, the interactive we have created, the religion we worship will disappear, and man be forced to begin again, in ignorance and taskedness, his weary march from darkness to the light. Socilety cannot afford not to educate the people. I am also impatient of the suggestion often made that this or the other branch of knowledge is of security. No, the real danger is of another

no use. Who can determine what the use of knowledge is? An Italian surgeon of the last ROMER BEST'S THIRD TERM.

no use. Who can determine what the use of knowledge is? An Italian surgeon of the last century, dissecting a frog upon a sine plate, saw that when his knife blade touched the sine it struck fire. To this we owe that swift messenger which defles time and distance. A few years ago the glass prism was a plaything for children, now by analysis, which seems more like the sport of fairies than the labor of science, it tells us what those substances are which light the fires of the sun, and what those are which reflect the soft radiance of the summer moon. Countiess generations have seen the fruits of summer full at the first touch of autumn, but a last there was one who could see that the same power that holds the planets in the hearens. Let us not turn back, we who have put our hands to the ploud; we began the education of the people; in the early day all parties agreed on this. Jefferson proposed the establishment of a national university, and gave the labors of his later years to the University of Virginia. Hamilton was one of the founders of the educational systems of out state.

There has always been in our country a class of men who distrusted the people, and did not believe in their enpaotiv for soil-government. This class still exists among us. True, few openly profees such opinions, but they are uttered in private, and they powerfully influence our pasties. The President of the United States has during the last lew weeks son to Countre and the proposed to take from the people in our cities the right of self-government, and so, there are some who oppose popular education.

My fellow citizens, these opinions all come from the people in our cities the right of self-government, which from the earliest day has been a controlling force in human affairs, and upon which meanly all the Governments in the world are founded.

The spirit which decries popular education and which demands that armed soliders shall surround the poling place, is the same apprix which from the earliest day has been a controlling force in hum

JAMES MOONEY'S SUICIDE.

His Remarkable Jeniousy, and the Oath He Took at His Wife's Request.

James Mooney, a farmer, near South Amboy, N. J., ate a hearty breakfast yesterday morning, made a tour of his farm to see that the work on it was progressing well, and then returned to his bedroom and shot himself through the heart. Mooney was in many respects a singular man. For nearly six years he has been known to the people of the two Am boys as an industrious, prudent, and honorable man. He was brought to Amboy from New York by a man named Brown, who is foreman of a pottery, and employed Mooney to farm some land that he owned. Mooney worked steadily and faithfully, and left his employer steadily and faithfully, and left his employer with something like \$600, that he had saved from his smail wages. He undertook to manage a farm of thirty acres on the road to Washington in village a few miles away for Capl. Sam Newton, who lives in South Amboy upon his means. When left to himself Mooney became all but helpless, and his industry and fidelity vanished. When the neighbors told him what to do he did it with a will; but with no one to spur him he filled his time away. Capt. Newton was disantisfied and Mooney was melancholy. The farm cost more than it produced, though it might have been worked to advantage.

the may so further and say that there has never been in our country any man of whom it can be said that if he had never lived the course of our history would have been changed. Had there he no was discounted that have been on the parties of which there been no Jefferson, some other statesman would have formed our institutions.

Key wesely the people have acted, how well they have his the high part which they assumed we may jedge by the things they have accomplished.

At the outset they took care that those sectarum hatreds, which had for emograte distincted Europe, should not disturb the 2-day which they people secured was the right of each though that a monarchy should be some who were thought that a monarchy should be some who were thought that a monarchy should be some who considered.

At the close of the Revolution, there were some who thought that a monarchy should be some who considered.

At the close of the Revolution, there were some who considered.

At the close of the Revolution, there were some who thought that a monarchy should be some who causes of the state of the control of the control of the people knew that the superstition of kinns had been the causes of the state of the control of the control of the people which has some the captice of a woman produce another.

But it soon appeared that that form of danger about the control of the people which has some the captice of a woman produce another.

But it soon appeared that people. That power about the right to go the people which has some the captice of the state.

We are so accusting to the cleates of the state of the control of the people which has some the captice of a woman produce another.

But it soon appeared that he almost of the intelligent which the people should be preserved by an ignorant people. That power about the preserved by an ignorant people. That power over the ignorant soon falls, by laws which can be preserved by an ignorant people. That power over the ignorant soon falls, by laws which che preserved by an ignorant people. Th

THE CLEOPATRA DIAMONDS CASE. An Application Looking Toward the Release

of the Woman under Arrest.

Application was made before Judge Potter in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, for the reduction of the bail or the discharge of Mrs. Mary Schoonmaker, who was arrested in the suit against her by Messrs. Fay and Rogers for the alleged obtaining of \$5,000 as a loan upon spurious diamonds, Col. C. S. Spencer, on behalf of the prisoner, based his application on the grounds-first, that the woman who is under arrest is not the person who perpetrated the fraud, that she has never passed under the name of Schoonmaker, and that her name is Mary Ann Hasey; and secunder the name of Schoonmaker, and that her name is Mary Ann Hasey; and second, that, under the law, the statement made by the plaintiffs cannot be sassisined as the basis of an action, and that it was a curious agreement by which the persons who advanced money on the diamonds were to receive 10 per cent, a month for the use of the money, making them little to indictment. In view of the fact that Mrs. Husey was suffering very much from inadequate accommodation in the nil-sho being the only female inmate and there being no provision specially for women—and also as she had excausted her bail upon the criminal charge in which she was also arrosted. Mr. Spencer considered that she was entitled to a discharge upon nominal bail. He submitted affidavits of several persons that Mrs. Hasey was not the Mrs. Schoonmaker complained of, and was not the woman who made the negotiations for the lean. Mr. Spencer arged also that there would be no court in session for nearly three months to come, and it would be an outrage upon humanity to keen his client locked up for that period of time. She had been able, he said, through the aid of a few dollars she possessed to bossel for a week or two, but when her means, with which prisoners were showed to pay for a boarder's fire, were exhausted she would be connecled to go to the top tier and stay there until October.

In opposition to the motion counsel produced affidavits of the plaintiffs and of other persons positively identifying the prisoner. One of them asserted that this same woman had, at one time, swindled a Calholic priest out of \$13,000. Judge Potter took the papers and reserved his decision. decision.
The case in the Jefferson Market Police Court was called yesterday and was adjourned till Friday, in order, it was understood, to afford time for producing as a witness the priest above referred to.

A NEGRO BURGLAR WIIO INSISTED ON BEING HIS OWN LAWYER.

Conducting His Own Befonce, and Sent a Third Time to State Prison-Cross-Exam-ining the Witnesses and Summing Up Alore. Romer Bost, a stalwart negro six feet tall, was put on trial in the Kings County Court of Sessions yesterday for burgiary in the first de-gree. He was the leader of a gang of eight. comprising negro men and women and white men, which was broken up by Capt. John Biley of the Fulton street police. Seven hundred dol-lars' worth of property was recovered after the gang's arrest, and numerous burglaries were thus accounted for. Samuel Hunter and Samyesterday before Best was put on trial. The District Attorney's table looked like a jeweller's counter when the stolen articles were laid out upon it, and numerous bundles were stored under the table. When Best was asked by udge Moore who his counsel was, he replied: I don't want any; I will defend myself,"
The Judge offered to provide counsel for him,

but Best refused to have a lawyer. The robbery of the residence of Mr. McNally in Putnam avenue on May 21 was proven, and the officers showed that the jewelry, purse, and other articles were found in Romer Best's house at 217 Marion street, where he lived with Rosanna Alderman. The property was all found in the stove, and with it were several pawn tickets for the rest. Best arose as each witness was turned

the rest. Best arose as each witness was turned over to him for cross-examination, and put a few questions in a straightforward way. He began to comment upon Capt. Biley's evidence between his questions, but Judge Moore told him he must be regular if he would be lawyer-like.

When it came to Best's turn to present his case to the jury he delivered a speech, saying that he asked for impartial justice, without regard to his color or condition. He denied some unimportant matters under eath, but did not explain why the stolen goods were in his possession. On cross-examination Best said that he was 25 years of age, that he had served two terms in the penitonitary, and that since he was discharged four months age he had lived on the charity of friends. In his final speech to the jury, Best said that he was the victim of a heartless conspiracy, and that the police had taken advantage of his previous bad reputation to persecute him. He said he relied upon the honor of the jurors as men to do him accurate justice.

honor of the jurors as men to do him accurace justice.

Judge Moore said that Best was right in one thing, and that was that he was entitled to justice without regard to his color or situation. He thought that Best had conducted his case with more ability than would be expected from one in his rank of life. The proof against him, however, was serious, and he had not explained how the property came into his possession.

however, was serious, and he had not explained how the property came into his possession.

Best claimed that he could explain it, and that the reason he did not was that the District Attorney had not asked him.

"It's not the District Attorney's business to prove your innocence," said the Judge,
"Well, your Honor," said Best, "not being professionally acquainted with the law, I could not be expected to carry it on on the systematic order of arrangements."

"Just for that reason you should have had a lawyer, who would have known what questions to ask you," said the Judge,
"Well, your Honor, it's a positive dead certainty that the jury will conviet me if the case goes to them in this way," said Best. Then he was permitted to explain that he got the two gold doilars from Henry Radeliffe, the prisoner who had turned State's evidence. Best called Radeliffe "the informer," and said that Radeliffe gave him the \$2 for the loan of his (Best's) revolver, and that the other property was brought to the house by Radeliffe, who, on seeing the police coming, Sastily threw it into the store. Radeliffe dend all this. The jury found Best guilty of grand larceny from a dwelling house.

A fresh jury was then impanelled to try Best for attempt at burglary in the second degree, it being alleged that he had entered the house of

MERE MENTION.

He was born in Ireland, and was a ressect.

William J. Mann has been appointed receiver of the
property of Erwin A Hussey, broker, of six Broadway.

Rr. Hussey is a noemier of the Stock Exchange.

The new summer uniform of the deck hands and bridge
tenders of the Pavonia Ferry consists of rays blue pantaleons, white shirts with blue collars and wristbands, and
white navy caps.

Commissioner Campbell of the Department of Public Works gives notice that a benalty of five per cent, will be added to all regular water rents remaining unpaid on the lat of August next. 1st of August next.

Rachel Vannie wort, 55 years of age, jumped out of the second story window of her residence, 1,088 First avenue, yesterday morning, in a fit of temporary insanity, and was instanily killed. The game on the Union Grounds, in Brooktyn, yester-day, for the metrapolitan championship, between the New York and Montgomery Club, was won by the New York Club by a score of 15 to 3.

The Disk of Arcyll will visit the Metropolitan Museum of Art. in Central Park, this forenoon at 11% o'clock, and the Museum of Natural History, at Seventy seventh arrest and Eighth avenue, at 2 o'clock P. M. the Museum of Natural History, at Sevenity seventh street and Kighth avenue, at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Kinns County Supervisors vesterilay ratified the contract with the Bay State Slove and Leather Company for employing the convicts in the Kinns County pententary for fen years, to come at filty cents a day.

The Holyoke Chib of Holyoke, Mass, were defeated by the Jersey Cliv Chib, on the latter's have bell grounds, vesterilay, by a score of 11 to 4. The Jersey City Ching bayed a very scool game, and did some hard batting.

Mrs. Van Ohlen of Sil East Forty, minh street inquired at the Police Central office and Corotary's effect, yesterday, for her husband, who has been missing since Oct. To the thinks that he must have met with this play.

The fishing smack Eastern Star, skiftaily sank in the Sound by the excursion steamhoat Gen. Sedwick, on the 8th linet, was raised by the Baxter Wrocking Company on Sinday. But its carpo of lobsters had crawled away.

Several of the residents of West Howoken within the

Grawled aws).

Several of the residents of West Hoboken within the last few days have had their dogs noisoned. They are very rediction, only the most valuable dogs having been presented. According to the first several dogs are Mr. Grossian, Dr. Taison, and Mr. Gillier.

The employees of the Manhatran Railway Company have formed a Mutani Ani Association, the object of members and henceff the ramines of deceased in the about The mutanton for is \$1, and the monthly dues are 25 cents. The intraction fee is \$1, and the monthly dues are 25 cents. Vesterfax afternoon the Rev. D. Griffin Gunn of \$8. Ambress Church narrowly escaped serious mirry is consequence of the suden shying of the horses attached to the carriage in which he was rained in Prince street. The driver was thrown to the payennest and severely stanced, but he cling to the reins and prevented further damage.

damage.

A four year-old child of Joseph Menzi, living at 205
East Seventy-third street, had convenisions on the might
of July 7. Dr. Gregory of Seventy-first street and Third
archine was called in, and gave the child chileroform.
The child died. Yest: "ava Coroner's fare disagreed as
to what had caused death, two saying convalsions
and four saying chiloroform.

Court Calendars This Day. SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 109, 146, 157, 171, 204, 214, 210, 222, 223, 220, 227, 14, 38, 40, 41, 48, 53, 54, 58, 68, 48, 108, 111, 113, 116, 166, 147, 163, 108, 104, 218, 228, 230, 232, 235, 237, 238.

Mich. Cen..... 77% 77% Sutro Tunnel. . 4% 4%

Monday. July 14.

The stock market opened active and buoyant for the Granger roads and for Lake Shore and Michigan Central; in fact, generally strong, except for Western Union Telegraph, which sold down 1%. But although this stock partially recovered, there was otherwise much depression soon after meridian, and leading funcies became depressed and unsettled. The more important changes for the day were: Advanced—Iron Mountain, %; Northwestern common, %; St. Paul common, %; Michigan Central, %; Cleve, and Pitts, N; Union Pacific, 5; Kansas Pacific, 1; Mo, K. and Texas, %; C. C., C. and Ind. %. Declined—Louisville and Nashville, %; Northwestern preferred, %; St. Paul preferred, ¼; Western Union, %; Del, and Hudson, %; Erie, %; Jersey Contral, %; Hannibal and St. Joseph common, %; Hannibal and St. Joseph common, %; Annibal and St. Joseph preferred, %; Wabash, ½; Quicksilver preferred, 1; Lake Shore, %.

Governments were duil and weak, though an

Silver preferred, 1; Lake Shore, %.

Governments were dull and weak, though an exceptional business in currency sixes may be noted. State bonds were dull. Italirond bonds were only moderately active, and without much change, except an advance in Jersey Central issues and a docline in Rome, W. and O. Elevated road issues were weak, and St. Pauls rather dearer. Money on call, 21:603 % cent.

rather dearer. Money on call, 2':63 \$\psi\$ cent.

The London Times, in its financial article this morning, says: "The condition of the money market is one of congestion, produced by prolonged distrust. As yet there is no appearance of a revival of confidence. The market is a prey to rumors, each one of which tends to restrict the range of business still further. Money commands no price commanurate with the risks which lenders must take. The latest reports are concerning impending failures in the iron trade at Middlesborough." The Financier says: "One of the largest firms of from masters in the north, whose position has hitherto been above suspicion, is said to be embarrassed. Embarrassments in other quarters are also spoken of."

The total tennage of anthracite coal from all.

The total tonnage of anthracite coal from all The total tonnage of anthracite coal from all the regions for the week ending on July 5 amounted to 403,479 tons, against 153,467 tons in the corresponding week last year, an increase of 250,012 tons. The total amount of anthracite mined for the year is 12,172,244 tons, against 7,030,008 tons for the same period last year, an increase of 5,142,236 tons. Of the general coal market the Philadelphia Lesiger says: "A large portion of the saires of coal making by some of the companies just now is at the May prices, which range at from 10 to 40 cents lower than the circular prices for the current month of July. The supply of coal, too, is pretty full."

Business in Chicago, according to the Inter-

Business in Chicago, according to the Inter-

Business in Chicago, according to the Inter-Oceaa, continues to maintain an extraordinary summer activity in nearly all leading branches. The streets are literally crowded with loaded vehicles conveying merchandise to and from the docks and the depots, and the sidewalks filled with people.

It is reported from Des Moines, Iowa, that the Knoxville branch of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy is to be pushed through to that city and the track laid with steel rails, when through trains to Chicago will be run in competition with the Chicago. Rock Island and Pacific. The gap from Albia to Moulton will then be laid, which will give a St. Louis connection via the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern.

The Central Branch, Union Pacific Railroad which will give a St. Louis connection via the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern.

The Central Branch, Union Pacific Railroad Company, which has been building extensions and branches in Kansas under various organizations, has consolidated them all into one company under the name of the Atchison, Colorado and Pacific Railroad Company. Meetings have been held of all the companies concerned, and have ratified the agreement of consolidation, which is now complete. The companies included in the consolidation are the Waterville and Washington, the Republican Valley, the Atchison, Solomon Valley and Denver, and the Atchison, Solomon Valley and Denver, and the Atchison and Denver. The new company own all the Central Branch lines, present and prejected, except the 100 miles from Atchison to Waterville. It is entirely controlled by the Central Branch Company, and it is understood that the two companies will be consolidated soon.

The scuthern extension of the Atchison, To-

The southern extension of the Atchison, To-peka and Santa Fe road to Las Vezas. New Mex-ico, 118 miles south of Colorado, has just been completed, and is now open for traffic. Patrick Bowen died at 446 East Twentieth street, on Saturday, at the see, as the frame aver, of 105 years. Hereald with the purchase of the entire property. Heraid with the purchase of the entire property and franchises of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company and the Company of the Company of the traffic between Orden, the terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad, and Portland, Oregon.

the practical control of the Union Pacific Railroad, and Portland, Oregon.

A sale was made at Louisville, Kv., last week, of the J. H. Cutter brand, or trade mark, for whiskey. The brand belonged to the firm of C. P. Moorman & Ca., and the sale was under proceedings to dissolve the firm, instituted by Milton J. Hardy of New York, one of its members. The first bid was for \$5,000, and after the auctioneer was three hours on the stand, and nearly 1,000 bids were made. Charles P. Moorman became the purchaser for \$51,050. Mr. Hardy being at the last the computing bidder.

In the Federal Court at Denver this morning, Judge Miller, after reviewing the motion for the dismissal of the receiver in charge of Rio Grande Railroad property, said that the appointment was brought about by Meyer, in colusion with the Denver and Rio Grande Company, to prevent the restoration of the property to the Atchison, Topoka and Santa FaCommany, and as a mere subterfuge, there being no evidence to show that the road was insolvent, nor any good reason for the appointment of a receiver. He therefore dismissed the receiver, and ordered him to restore the property at once to the parties from whom he received and transactions under his management. In the Grand Cahon case, Judge Hallet decided that the mandate of the Supreme Court giving prior right to the Rio Grande Company under the management. In the Grand Cahon case, Judge Hallet decided that the mandate of the Supreme Court giving prior right to the Rio Grande Company embraced the whole line from Cahon City to Lendville, and that they must take all and pay the legitimate cost of construction. This includes from the twantieth mile post to Lendville. All points concerning the mostson and for the construction of the line westward are put into the lands of three expert commission and for the construction of the line westward are put into the lands of three expert commission and for the construction of the parties, and the third by the Court. Both pottes are enjoined from proceeding any further

The outstanding 10.40 bends will be called by the Secretary of the Trensury during the pres-ent ments. One call for \$10.000.000 was made on July 9, another for \$160.000,000 will be made on the 18th, and all the remainder, amounting to twenty-two millions and a fraction, will be called on the 21st.

New York Markets.

dilyo, and for nature delivery, 8,000 leads No. 2 for Abrush at 45%;
GROCKHING—Big coffre less active, but steady; cargoes, 13%; ales 8,121 bags, p. b.i. withdrawn from street, 4,228 bags, Mild grades steady; 100 bags St. Dominio quoted 101/261156. Rice and molasses firm at late figures, thouch quist. Haw sugars firm and quiet; fair to good refining Clos. 65,65%; aslee 210 bhads, miscovado, 65%; molasses, 34,660 b-16c.; aslee 210 bhads, miscovado, 65%; molasses, 34,660 b-16c.; salee 210 bhads, miscovado, 65%; molasses, 34,660 b-16c.; sandard. A. 1940; had grades, 84,667; semmon to Econtricul. 7637b-18c. Rate of the street of the str

NEW YORK, Monday, July 14.—With a fair supply of beef cattle today—a, 500 head—trade was medicately brisk, and cost and prime sizers were a small fractive, and cost and prime sizers were a small fractive, and cost and prime sizers were a small fractive, of the best selections at 103,000 for the term of the cost of th Live Stock Market.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Sunrises..... 4 41 Sun sets..... 7 30 Noon rises. 1 0 Sandy Hook... 4 33 Gov. Island.. 5 22 Hell Gate... 6 4 Arrived-Monray, July 14.
Sa Shionian, McKee, Genoa.
Sa Arizona, Price, Liverpool July 5, and Queens

Sa Arizona, Price, Laverpool July o, and Quoennows
Sh.
Sa Lone Star, Quick, New Orleans.
Sa Lone Star, Quick, New Orleans.
Sa Beronia, Young, Glasgow.
Sa Bernida, Wilson, St. John's, P. R., July 4, and St.
Thomas 7th.
Sa Gresham, Weightman, Leith.
Sa Tybee, Crowell, Charleston.
Bark Albion, Hold, Slettin.
Bark Muszie L. Carvill, Tingley, Hamburg.
Briz Daphne, Copeland, Cardenas.
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MARRIED.

CHILSON-WOODHOUSE—In New Orleans, La., at the residence of the bride's tather, II. R. Woodhouse, Esq., on Thursday, June 20, Miss Jessie A. Woodhouse of Bruwnaville, rexas, to Capt. George W. Chilson, Eighth Cavalry, U. R. Army, SMITH-McRitibE.—July 1, at the residence of the bride's mother, William Brophy Smith to Hannah A. SMITH—MCREDE, July 1, at the residence of the brides mother, William Brophy Smith to Hannah & McBride, SMITH—SMITH—On Wednesday, July 9, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Dr. Mix, Mittos Smith to Marry E., eddest daughter of Marshall N. Smith, all of Orange, N. J. STUMM—VOS HOFFMAN—In Germany, on the 29th of June, Fertinand Stumm, First Secretary of the German Embassy at 8 F. Petershang, to Fauline, daughter of Louis von Hoffman of New York.

GRELL.—In the city of New York, on the 14th day of June, 1870, by the Hom. Charles Donotine, a Justice of the Supreme Court, John Grell from Magdalana Grell Cause, adultery.

DIED.

AVERY.—On Saturday, Joly 12. Frederick S. Avery, aged 33 years, 5 months and 25 days.

Belatives and friends, and members of John D. Willard Lodge, No. 239. F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to Lodge, No. 239. F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the fineral room the residence of his inter. John W. Avery, 152 Houry st., on Tuesday, July 15, st 2 o'Clock F. M.

AVERY.—On July 9, at Porestylle, N. Y., in the 20th year of his age, Sherman S. Avery of Petrolis, Pa., 50n of Dr. A. R. Avery of Petrolis, Pa., 50n of Dr. A. R. Avery of Forestylle,

COLLINS.—In Philadelphia, Pa., July 12, Jane Coulter, aged 38 years, widow of John Coultar,

HAWKINS.—At Byfield, Mass, July 3, Mrz. Hannah Hawkins, aged 31 years, and 6 months.

HAWKINS.—At Harlein, on Monday, the 14th inst., Agnes Hawthorn, widow of Hugh Hawthorn, in the 80th Relative and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, corner of 122d st. and 15d st., on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at 10 o'clock P. M.

LEININGER.—In New Orleans, La., July 10, Charlee Frederick Leininger, a native of Ostewher, Canton Nieslerbrunn, France, in the 70th year of his age.

MOYLAN.—On Monday, July 14, Henry Moylan, infant twin of Timothy II, and Catharine E. Moylan, aged 7 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, 165 Sth st., Jersey City, on Tuesday, July 15, at 2 o'clock. Internent in Calvary Cemeter, V. July 12, 1870, Check of Schilly.—At Newars, N. J., July 12, 1870, Check of William accellation are requested to a William accellation and year and son of Ref.

Special Rotices.

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